

# Black Hills

## National Forest

Hell Canyon Ranger District Fire and Fuels Management



# PREScribed FIRE INFORMATION GUIDE

## PRESCRIBED FIRE: *IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF OUR FORESTED ECOSYSTEM*

Fires burn in forests and rangeland, playing a vital ecological role in keeping land healthy. Fire reduces dead vegetation, replenishes nutrients in the soil, stimulates new growth, and maintains biological diversity. Over time fire suppression has led to overcrowding of vegetation and plants and shrubs that may not be ecologically adapted to live with fire. As a result, our forests are now conducive to large, severe wild land fires. Prescribed burns allow fire managers to reintroduce fire under a more controlled environment, usually in the spring or fall, to lower fire intensities and produce fire effects that are more desirable to land managers and the public. Once completed, the prescribed burn area will also serve to lessen fire intensities from naturally ignited fires such as lightning and provides fire managers more options when suppressing future fires.

In the Black Hills, public land managers have been reducing accumulations of hazardous fuels that lead to large, severe wild land fires through the use of mechanical treatment and prescribed fire. Reducing hazardous fuels through prescribed fire and other tools is a key component of the [National Fire Plan](#). This plan is interagency strategy, developed by the Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior, to respond to severe wild land fires, reduce fire's impacts on rural communities, and to assure sufficient firefighting capacity in the future. The National Fire Plan, as well as other legislation such as the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, provides direction for land managers to reduce fuel concentrations and threats of uncharacteristic wildfires in the Wildland Urban Interface.

The last six years, substantial progress has been made implementing prescribed fire projects and mechanical fuels reduction treatments within the urban interface mix. Mechanical fuels reduction involves removal or shredding of dense stands of trees. The Forest Service will utilize private contractors with machines that use special attachments that fragment the trees and reduce slash accumulations that can lead to more intense fires. Mechanically thinning trees will remove ladder fuels that reach into the canopies of the older trees. Removing ladder



fuels will decrease torching of trees and ultimately crown fires. Mechanical fuels treatments are conducted near private property where prescribed fire may be too risky.

Prescribed fires have proven to be very successful in creating the conditions necessary for healthy forests, but there is a troublesome side of smoke. To minimize the impacts of smoke, land managers work closely with the South Dakota and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the National Weather Service, and adjoining ranger districts when implementing prescribed fires.



Before every broadcast prescribed fire project, burn personnel call the National Weather Service with on-site weather conditions and request a spot weather forecast. This forecast allows fire managers to determine whether they will burn or not based on site specific weather forecasts.



This forecast includes temperatures, relative humidity, winds, and smoke dispersal. Typically, the Forest Service will only burn when the smoke dispersal rating is fair or better or lesser amounts will be ignited when conditions are less than fair. A rating of fair or better allows smoke to rise higher in the atmosphere and allows upper air winds to disperse smoke. Yet even in favorable conditions, the air will still become smoky. Although the air is smoky, it still meets federal and state air quality standards.

Smoke will also be seen this winter when the snow flies. Currently, the Black Hills National Forest has several hundred acres of hand and machine piles that will also be burned. Thinning and hand piling is chosen when forest aesthetics is important because fire crews can selectively leave the largest, healthiest trees and pile the downed and dead woody material.



*Area after selective thinning, piling, and burn  
Ladder fuels can make broadcast burning risky*



*Same area on right after selective thinning and piling*

When a natural ignition does occur, this treatment effectively removes ladder fuel, which reduces the chance of trees torching and initiating crown fire. Removing woody debris on the forest floor helps firefighters because it slows fire's rate of spread and reduces the flame length so initial attack forces have increased suppression options (i.e. engines, hand line, dozer line) too safely and effectively manage the incident. Hand piles are typically created near structures where prescribed broadcast burning is cost prohibitive or risk maybe too high..



South Zone Fire Management consists of one ranger district in the southern part of the Black Hills National Forest. The district encompasses the Black Elk Wilderness, and extends west to the Wyoming/South Dakota state line. The district includes Elk and Pilger Mountains in the west portion, borders Custer State Park and Wind Cave National Park on the east, and extends south to Angostura Reservoir.

This fall, starting in mid-September, all zones have burns that are planned with implementation dependent on fuels and weather conditions. The Hell Canyon Ranger District has three prescribed burns, which include the Mahoney, Anti-Horse, and South project. These areas have been identified and cleared for treatment utilizing direction from the National Fire Plan and focus on treated forest land around the wildland urban interface. The district also has planned ignitions of thousands of brush piles created from various timber and fuels projects. These piles are located across the entire district and will be ignited when winter sets in with snow cover that is predicted to last. Smoke from these projects will be visible for several miles.

HELL CANYON RANGER DISTRICT  
PRESCRIBED FIRE PROJECTS  
Fall 2016 & Winter, Spring 2017



PROJECT NAME	PLANNED ACRES	TARGET DATE
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Mahoney	260	September-April
Anti-Horse	2000	September-April
South	800	December-March
Piles	2000	November-March

### ***Anit-Horse Prescribed Fire***

- Y Information Contact: Matt Spring  
605-673-9374
- Y Target Date for Burn: Fall, Winter, or Spring
- Y Location and Legal Description: The project location is located approximately 18 miles west of Custer, SD and one mile north of Teepee Work Center. The legal description is, 2S, 1E sections 24 and 25; 2S, 2E sections 30 and 31; 3S, 1E sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26; 3S, 2E sections 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33; 4S, 2E sections 4, 5, and 6.
- Y Project Size: 2000 Acres
- Y Description: The objective of this project is to reduce long term fire hazard and improve health and vigor of forested stands in portions of the Jasper and Roger's Shack fire areas. The 2000 Jasper and 2001 Roger shack fires created extensive areas of dead and dying stands. The dead trees have fallen to the ground, creating high concentrations of fuels on the ground. These fuel concentrations create a threat to firefighters, the public, and forest resources

### ***Mahoney Prescribed Fire***

- Y Information Contact: Matt Spring  
605-673-9374
- Y Target Date for Burn: Fall, Winter, or Spring
- Y Location and Legal Description: 5 miles northwest of Pringle, SD (T4S, R4E, Sections 31, 32- T5S, R4E Sections 5 and 6).
- Y Project Size: 289 Acres
- Y Description: The objective of this project is to reduce natural and activity created fuels near wildland urban interface. The treatments in these units will maintain a forest structure that continues to inhibit the spread of wildland fire to the crowns of trees. Surface fire provides managers different options when a fire starts in a given area. The burn will also recycle necessary nutrients to the soil that will provide additional browse and forbs for wildlife species.

### ***South Prescribed Fire***

**Y Information Contact: Matt Spring**  
605-673-9374

Y Target Date for Burn: Fall, Winter, or Spring

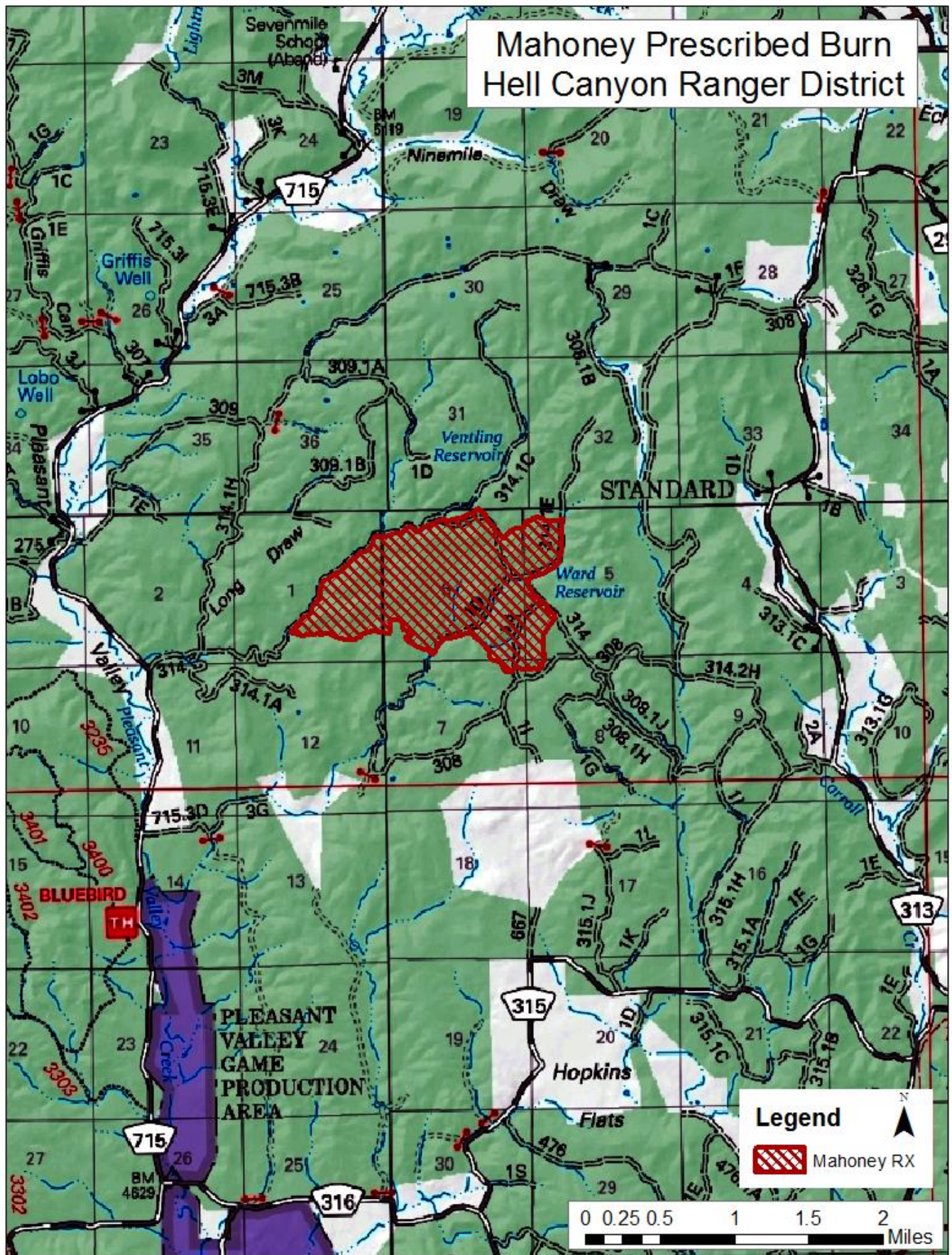
Y Location and Legal Description: The project location is located approximately 4 miles west of Custer, SD and 18 miles South on Pleasant Valley Road. The legal description is, 4S, 3E sections 35 and 36: 4S, 4E sections 31 and 32: 5S, 3E sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35: 5S, 4E sections 5, 6, 7, and 8: 6S, 3E, sections 2 and 3.

Y Project Size: 800 Acres

Y Description: The objective of this project is to reduce natural and activity created fuels near wildland urban interface. The treatments in these units will maintain a forest structure that continues to inhibit the spread of wildland fire to the crowns of trees. Surface fire provides managers different options when a fire starts in a given area. The burn will also recycle necessary nutrients to the soil that will provide additional browse and forbs for wildlife species.



# Mahoney Prescribed Burn Hell Canyon Ranger District

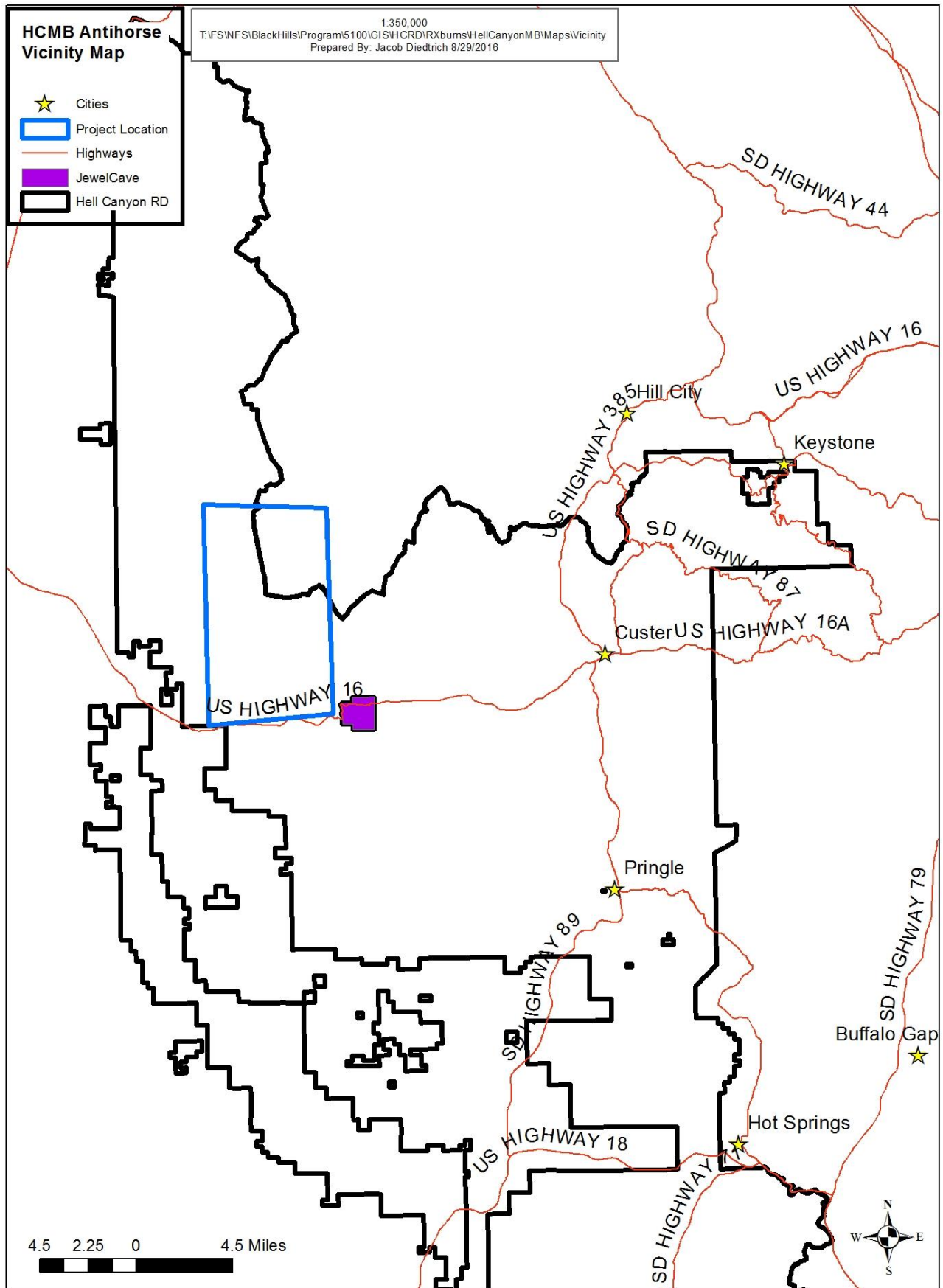




**HCMB Antihorse  
Vicinity Map**

- ★ Cities
- Project Location
- Highways
- Jewel Cave
- Hell Canyon RD

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Prepared By: Jacob Diedrich 8/29/2016



## South RX Project Location

- ★ City
- Highways
- Wind Cave
- Jewel Cave
- District Boundary

